

Looking west and downhill some were flying one hundred and more feet above the dried grassy fields. Rarely a specimen was observed to settle on some vegetation. The flight was continuing at 17:40 hours when I had to leave. The afternoon was warm with only the lightest breeze. A continuation of their flight in an easterly direction would have brought them into the areas where Turner and Opler had reported their flights in other years.

Sympetrum corruptum is a species with a very wide distribution. It occurs from Canada to Honduras and is also known from Asia. The single female specimen, collected at the time of the observed flight, was confirmed as belonging to this species by Dr. D. R. Paulson of the University of Washington, in April 1970. Dr. Paulson reported that he and other Odonata specialists now prefer to include *corruptum* in the genus *Sympetrum* Newman.—PAUL H. ARNAUD, JR., *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco*.

On the photocopying of entomological literature.—Apart from its legal and ethical aspects, photocopying is of real significance to our society. We have kept a stock of back issues of the *Pan-Pacific Entomologist* in the expectation of future sales of single copies and complete sets. Copying machines are now installed not only in research and business centers but also in many stores, and are inexpensive to use. If students have library volumes of our journal available, and photocopy the pages of interest, this may well affect the value of our back issue holdings, and policy on how many extra copies we should order in the future.

Photocopying can be also of great value of our Historical File. We have many newspaper clippings, some dating back 75 years and more. Newsprint deteriorates and discolors rather quickly, but bond paper can be used in "Xerox" machines so it may be highly desirable to copy such articles, and in the future put photocopies rather than the original newsprint into the files.

The following clear and pertinent statements are from the journal *Philatelic Literature Review* (Vol. 20, No. 3, 30 September 1971), from John Alden's letter to the Editor "On the photocopying of Philatelic Literature," and comments thereon by the editor, Charles J. Peterson, to whom I am indebted for permission to quote. Page 133 (Alden) ". . . Readers should perhaps also be reminded that the photocopying of copyrighted material, though often ignored in practice, is still illegal. Although the American library profession has attempted to have incorporated in American copyright law a 'fair use' provision to permit an individual to make such copies, it has not yet been passed. The economic effect on publishers caused by the electrostatic copying (by 'Zerex' or other comparable processes) have become increasingly serious, and have led to the devising of paper which will forestall such copying. Potential . . . clients . . . might bear in mind that in many countries—particularly the United Kingdom—registration is not required to secure copyright: publication is in itself sufficient." Page 134 (Peterson) ". . . There are broad questions here involving principles of copyright law and of personal ethics: Is it all right for a non-profit organization to make photocopies, but not business firms? Can an individual make a copy for himself, but not for a third party? What about the copying machines which are now being installed in public libraries as a customer service: isn't this tactic endorsement of the practice?"—HUGH B. LEECH, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco*.

The Australian sod fly *Altermetoponia rubriceps* (Macquart) in Marin County, California.—*Altermetoponia rubriceps* was first recorded from the New World by E. L. Kessel (1948, *Science*, 108(2813): 607–608) on the basis of speci-

mens from San Francisco. It proved to be already widespread within the city; in a mimeographed article, "A study of the Australian sod fly" (1959, Occas. Pap. No. 1. Student Section, Calif. Acad. Sci., p. I-VII) D. C. Rentz cited its economic importance in Australia and New Zealand, and gave field notes for San Francisco, including localities. Part of this appeared in somewhat different form in the Proceedings of the 272nd Meeting of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society in the Pan-Pac. Entomol., 37(1): 65. Subsequently it has occurred in numbers at Berkeley, Contra Costa County, and presumably in adjacent areas on the east side of San Francisco Bay. It is still very numerous in San Francisco, and in 1971 the spring brood congregated in such numbers on the taller grass stems as to make black patches on many lawns.

On 9 October 1971, adults were abundant at Black Point, Marin County, at a parking area and boat ramp under the western end of the bridge by which Highway 37 crosses the Petaluma River at tidewater. The day was hot and almost windless; at noon *A. rubriceps* singletons and some pairs in copulation were flying in all directions and could easily be picked out of the air by hand. This locality is in the north western corner of San Pablo Bay, only about 20 miles airline north of San Francisco, but Dr. Kessel thinks the species has not been recorded from Marin before. It is probable that it occurs in adjacent southern Sonoma County, and in Napa and Solano counties just east of there.—HUGH B. LEECH, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.*

The evening's main speaker was DR. HENRY W. ROBINSON, Professor of Parasitology, San Jose State College, who spoke on "Epidemiologic Aspects of Parasitic Infections in Developing Nations—Some Personal Reflections."

Coffee and other refreshments were served during a social hour in the entomology rooms following the meeting.—M. R. GARDNER, *Acting Secretary.*

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD MEETING

The 343rd meeting was held Friday, 17 December 1971 at 7:45 p.m. in the Morrison Auditorium of the California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, with President Blanc presiding.

Members present (26): F. G. Andrews, P. H. Arnaud, Jr., J. W. Bass, R. G. Blair, F. L. Blanc, J. A. Chemsak, H. V. Davies, D. G. Denning, A. R. Dutton, F. Ennik, W. E. Ferguson, J. R. Gabel, L. Gormley, E. A. Kane, H. B. Leech, P. A. McClelland, R. Main, R. L. Peterson, C. B. Philip, J. A. Powell, H. G. Real, F. C. Roberts, R. E. Stecker, R. W. Thorp, M. S. Wasbauer, S. C. Williams.

Visitors present (11): Nancy Blair, Anna-Marie Bratton, Kathy Cheap, L. Hawkins, Sandy Jordan, Pat McClelland, S. Montague, L. Roberts, Mollie Schneider, R. Swaitzell, Joyce Thorp, Barbara Towbridge, Barbara VanKirk.

The minutes of the meeting held 19 November, 1971 were summarized.

Drs. Stecker and Williams introduced the following guests: Anna-Marie Bratton, Kathy Cheap, Sandy Jordan, Mollie Schneider and Barbara Towbridge.

The following names were proposed for membership: Mr. Don Dilley, Mr. Charles Farrell (student membership).

The following notes were presented:

Distribution of *Enlinia californica* (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) in Oregon.—The genus *Enlinia* contains some of the smallest species of Dolichopodidae. The small size of the species—about a millimeter in total body length—